

Democratic State Convention.

The democrats of the State of Indiana are requested to appoint delegates to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January, 1848, which convention will nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Also, to take into consideration the appointment of Presidential electors.

By a vote of the committee, each county is requested to elect its delegates at the earliest practicable period, and not less, if possible, than its representation in the General Assembly. It is desirable, however, to have as large a representation as possible.

By order of State Central Committee.

War Meeting.

The friends of a vigorous prosecution of the war are invited to attend a public meeting at the East Market house in Indianapolis on Tuesday the 19th of October instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of recommending such measures as will insure an increase of our forces in Mexico.

The Tariff of 1846.

We hope that not one reader of this paper will omit reading carefully the letter of the Hon. EDMUND BURKE, the able and distinguished Commissioner of the Patent Office. It is one of the most valuable documents of the day, embracing as it does, statistics from the most authentic sources, and such as carry conviction to the most obtuse intellect. We urge the attention of whig editors to its details; and it seems to us, that if they are what they profess to be, friends to their country, they will be convinced, however much pride of opinion may prevail. Again, we say, let all read it.

GRATEFUL.—Maryland has elected a Democratic Governor, and the democratic vote has largely increased throughout. Kennedy, the genuine Mexican whig, is defeated for Congress, and a true democrat elected. This is the district the federal whigs set their hearts upon, as in it, the American against the Mexican policy, was made the test—the only test. The Mexican is very badly beaten. For such results, the eastern whigs groan; while a few of the western ones shout, "Glorious whig victory!" They are very grateful!

The Quack.—Again.

We have determined to turn over a new leaf with Quack Medicine inventors, dealers, pedlars, &c. A proposition is made by the proprietor of "Wright's Indian Vegetable" Hamburg, or some such stuff, that he will publish a half column yearly, subject to four changes, for \$12; and insert, immediately after the marriage notices, a weekly notice, after the form of an editorial, for five additional dollars. Now these weekly notices alone, would be worth \$50 a year!

The worthy gentleman is informed that his proposition is most respectfully declined. There are more potent drugs before the public at this time, than it would be possible to enumerate, in the form of patent medicines; and if our contemporaries are determined to publish their lying advertisements at a breaking up price, we at least, are determined not to encourage them in it.

The Indiana Journal and Sentinel are continually thrown in our teeth as examples of cheap publishing papers, when we attempt to charge a fair price for the space we take in their columns, and they publish whole columns for some which we justly attempt to exact for squares.—People's Press.

So far as the Sentinel is alluded to in the above notice, we can only say that we do not understand it.

We were solicited to advertise the above pills; and our charge was \$100 for one year, and we did not want it at that. If these impostors get their humbugs into this paper, our friend may be sure they will have to pay for it, whatever they may say to the contrary. We did understand that our neighbor intended to charge at least full prices; but it seems he does not. However, it is his own business. People may as well be deceived in quack pills as in politics. We just beg our readers to beware what they purchase for medicines.

HEALTH OF VERA CRUZ.—By a table showing the number of deaths in Vera Cruz during the month of August, from various causes, we make out the following statement:—There were total deaths from yellow fever 58; total deaths from other diseases, wounds, &c., 135; making altogether a grand total of 193. Of the deaths by yellow fever, 25 were American soldiers, 24 quarter-master's men, 6 Mexicans, 1 American camp woman, 1 free negro. Of the deaths by other diseases, wounds, &c., 37 were American soldiers, 13 quarter-master's men, 32 Mexican males, 18 Mexican females, 29 Mexican children, 5 foreigners, and 1 soldier's child.

Average deaths in the month of August were as follows: First week, per day, 4 66-100; second week, per day, 7; third week, per day, 6 15-100; fourth week, per day, 6 55-100. Last three days in August, 4 66-100.—N. O. Pic., Sept. 29.

MORE EVIDENCE.—The following is additional evidence of the falsity of the charges against our volunteers now in Mexico, originated by that tory sheet at Louisville, the Courier, and copied by many of the whig papers in this State and elsewhere. Justice will eventually be meted out to those Mexican whigs, who take so much pains to endorse the slanders against the brave volunteers of Indiana. We copy from the Matamoros Flag:

QUICK WORK.—Celerity and promptitude in war times, or at any time, says the Flag of the 11th, is commendable and should be complimented. As an instance of celerity, we note the following, which occurred at the mouth of the river the other day:—The 4th regiment Indiana volunteers arrived recently at that place, and had to be paid off, previous to embarking for Vera Cruz. The muster rolls, we are informed, were handed in to the pay office on Sunday, the 5th inst.—the pay rolls were all made out by Mr. Tenssela, (Mr. Butler's clerk,) and on the next day, Monday, the 6th inst., by half past 2 o'clock, Major B. had paid off the entire regiment, (ten companies,) field and staff officers included. That's what we call "quick work."

WHIG "RUIN."—We find the following in the Cincinnati Gazette:

SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.—The amount in the Savings Bank at Worcester, Massachusetts, is about one million of dollars, made up principally of deposits from people at work in the factories along the line of the new railroad. Many of them make regular deposits every pay day.

DIVIDENDS.—Upwards of a million of dollars was paid out at Boston on Tuesday, in the shape of dividends, which will make that money market easy.—Boston Post.

THE BOSTON POST PROPOSES the 4th of July next as the time, and Baltimore as the place, for holding the next Democratic National Convention. The time is well enough—but we say Cincinnati. Come over here, Charley. You will never regret it.

GREY RACE.—The L. L. races lately "came off," and the celebrated racer, Fashion, was beaten by a Virginia gelding, called "Passenger." This will no doubt lead to another trial, as Fashion was said to have been "out of order."

TO PRINTERS.—See the advertisement of a Printing office for sale. We understand the proprietor desires to sell on account of ill health. The location we know to be a good one.

THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL says that a post office has been established at the new county seat in Noble county, called Albion Court House. Wm. F. Engle, Esq., is appointed Post Master.

MR. DECEASED.—Rev. H. W. Beecher, late of this city, commenced his labors as pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., on last Sunday.

The Indiana State Sentinel.

Published every Thursday.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

[Volume VII: Number 17.]

The News, &c.

We have delayed making up any thing in the shape of news, especially from the army, until the latest moment; and now we are compelled to make short work of it. The heavy floods at the east, noticed in our 1st, have been very disastrous, and in a great measure, all direct communication between important points, has been cut off. The Washington Union, of Saturday night last, Oct. 9th, says:

We are compelled to draw upon the copious funds we had on hand before the (late) flood fell for making up our paper. We have not received a single newspaper from the north or the west since Thursday night. The mail communication has been cut off by the rain storm, and all other intercourse, with the exception of the telegraph.

It is said that almost every bridge between Baltimore and Washington, either upon the railroad or the turnpike, has been broken up, or so injured as to be impassable. No mail has been sent from Washington for the north until this morning, when it was despatched by the steamboat to Baltimore; and no mail is expected in return until to-morrow morning, and by the same route.

The Potomac has been swollen into one of the highest freshets known to the citizens of Washington. The canal is filled and overflowing upon the low grounds along the mall, and the water almost washes the base of the Market-house. The low grounds between the Capitol Hill, and on the right side of Pennsylvania avenue, are converted into a small lake. The long bridge, which crosses over the other side of the river, is threatened by the torrent of water which is pouring down from the mountains. But we trust it will escape destruction. A large quantity of drift wood has lodged and accumulated on its upper side, and along the shore; and busy was the scene presented to-day by the variety of people and a number of carts that were bearing the wood away for their winter's fuel. Pumpkins, corn, cabbages, &c., were mingled with the descending flood.

Since the above was written we have learned that we have received no mail from the south this evening. We are thus left to our own resources, being completely isolated, and cut off from all communication, except by telegraph, from the north, east, south, and west. A pleasant predicament, truly, at this interesting period of elections and of war!

These causes have deprived us of our most important information from various sources; and more particularly so, as the so called Telegraph is out of order as usual. From some cause or causes, the western telegraph is more a source of annoyance than benefit to editors; and whether the difficulties, of which all now complain, are to be overcome, remains to be seen.

The Dayton Journal of the 14th inst. has the following, under its Telegraphic head; but it looks to us rather apocryphal, from the absence of dates, &c. We give it, however, and would advise our readers not to place implicit confidence in it. Later advisers must soon come to hand.

LATER FROM MEXICO!

General Scott retiring from the City—Santa Anna advancing with 10,000 men.—Puebla retaken.

A late number of La Patria, a Spanish paper published at New Orleans gives news from Mexico which is most alarming.

It states that Gen. Scott was so much annoyed by the leprosy that he was compelled to withdraw his troops from the Capital. It is also reported that Santa Anna had advanced from Guadalupe with a force 10,000 strong—and hostilities had again commenced.

The Mexican General is said to have complete possession of Puebla. Our troops still hold possession of the heights and a severe contest was in progress—the Americans were pouring a murderous fire into the Mexicans from their elevated position.

No direct communication with Gen. Scott had been effected.

We hope these reports may prove but rumors.

We wait patiently for further advices.

Latest News.

By the southern, (railroad) mail, we have the following, telegraphed for the Cincinnati papers. After giving the substance of what we copy in another place from the Dayton Journal, they add a SECOND DESPATCH.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 13, 10 P. M.

By the arrival of the steamer Alabama at New Orleans, news from Vera Cruz to the 26th and Tampico to the 30th ult., is received, which confirms the news of the late battles. The American loss in battle, 25 officers killed and 47 wounded—officers and men 490 killed and wounded. General Scott brought forty cannon to bear on the heights of Chapultepec, took position and turned the cannon on the enemy.

Gen. Pillow, Worth, and Smith are unhurt.

Gen. Quitman had started towards Vera Cruz with 4000 men to open communication and transmit Gen. Scott's official despatches.

It was reported that Santa Anna had resigned the Presidency, and that Senor Perez was appointed in his place.

From the Boston Post.

"The execution of Capt. Riley and his company for deserting our standard and going over to the Mexicans is a terrible retribution, but doubtless just under the circumstances. There can be no higher crime, or one which should meet with a severer penalty, than the one in which Riley and his associates were concerned."—Atlas, Oct. 4th.

We notice the above from the Atlas for the purpose of showing its inconsistency, and that of the party of which it is the organ. They have maintained from the commencement of this war, that the United States were wrong and Mexico right. The whig party of New England, by its journals and the speeches of its leading men, encourages the latter, and does it in the name of the free press, which it professes to defend. It depends for the maintenance of its rights. The whigs say Mexico is right, and we ought not to sustain our government in an unholy war against her. Capt. Riley says Mexico is right and I will sustain her, not by sympathy alone, but by my services and blood.

The whigs refuse to fight against Mexico because she is right; Capt. Riley fights for Mexico because she is right. Capt. Riley may have a stronger attachment to principle—he may be more willing to sustain his opinion by his action—but we do not perceive that the moral responsibility is materially different. Yet Capt. Riley and his associates were hung, and his deeds are now denounced by men who profess to believe that he was fighting in defence of justice, humanity and freedom!

If Mexico be the injured party, as the whigs maintain, then may Capt. Riley and his associates have been actuated by a spirit more elevated than that of patriotism—a spirit which led them to maintain the rights of the oppressed against the power of the oppressor. The whigs say that our troops ought to be withdrawn from the territory of Mexico; Capt. Riley perilled his life for the accomplishment of that object. The whigs say that the United States ought not to take any territory from Mexico; Capt. Riley sacrificed himself and the men of his command to prevent that result. But if Capt. Riley and his associates deserved death, what shall be said of those who, without the courage to take the field in defence of their principles, strengthen the hands of the enemy, weaken the power of their own government, and protract a war which, but for this unnatural position, might already have been brought to a close!

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—During the funeral ceremonies of the body of a Mrs. Kelley, a few days since, at New London, Ohio, and while the friends and acquaintances were assembled in the room to view the corpse, the floor gave way and precipitated them all with the coffin and its contents, into the cellar beneath. What is more singular still, no one was seriously hurt.

Mrs. Catharine Butterworth died at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 30th August, at the advanced age of one hundred and fourteen years! She was a native of Kildare, Ireland.

The Elections.

We have not full returns from any of the States where elections have been held recently, and therefore shall state the substance only of what has come to hand.

Maryland.—In this State, the democrats have elected their Governor by a handsome majority. The popular vote of the State is decidedly democratic. The whigs have gained two members of Congress; and the democrats, several members of the State Legislature. It is proper to remark that all the whigs elected to Congress pledged themselves in favor of carrying on the war, and to vote supplies and men for the purpose. In only one case, that of John P. Kennedy, a notorious federal Mexican whig, did the whig leaders make open question on the war. In this, the American side triumphed handsomely over the cohorts of federalism, and the "Swallow Barn" Mexican was told to stay at home by a majority of between 500 and 600 votes.

Georgia.—All accounts from Georgia represent the democratic candidate for Governor as elected. The returns are sparse.

Ohio.—The returns are yet meagre, but we give them as received. The federalists having such complete control over the people of that State, by means of the operation of bank machinery, nothing less than their triumph was to be expected. By the time the managers get rich and fat off the labor and sweat of the farmers and laboring classes, the former may get lazy, and when too late, the latter may arise in their might and overthrow them. The end is not yet, and will not be, till they have tasted the fruits, after the manner of Indiana.

Franklin County.—The returns of all the townships are in, Perry and Taylor, whigs elected Representatives, while whig ticket elected by a majority of 350.

Maskingum County.—Maskingum, 5 townships heard from; average whig majority there for 317—our county, judging from these returns will give an average majority of 750.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.—McKinney, dem., elected in Jefferson county. The county ticket divided.

HAMILTON COUNTY.—City all in. Democratic majority. 124 whig loss. Returns from whole county by 2 o'clock. Democratic ticket elected in county, by probably one thousand majority. Rainy day. Two-thirds vote polled.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—Montgomery all whig. Maj. say 200. Majority in city, 400.

FROM THE LAKE COUNTIES.—Lorain, Cuyahoga, and Geauga, whig. Cleveland city, democratic majority on Senator, 70—on Assembly, 4. Vote very small.

MORGAN COUNTY.—Eleven townships of Morgan county are in. If the rest of them should vote as last year, the whig whig ticket will be elected by 100 to 200 majority. Haines, whig, for Senate, 228 majority, and strong hopes of his election by the whigs.

PORTAGE COUNTY.—Democrats claim every thing in Portage, but admit Representative doubtful. Returns not all in.

Norwalk, 73 whig. Milan, 157. Huron, 83; all on Senator.

SHELBY AND MIAMI.—Shelby, whig, 93 majority on Representative. Miami, 500 whig. Nothing from Darke yet.

PERRY AND LICKING.—In Perry, five townships heard from. Whig gain 104; if the balance of the townships vote as they did last year.

Love's democratic majority, Senator, 400. Whig attorney probably elected. Prospects of Haines' being elected stronger; democrats concede it.

Licking county, 6 townships heard from. Whig gain 100.

Pickaway County.

Col. Madry.—Sir: I have no doubt you are anxious to hear the result of the election in this county. Only five democratic townships heard from, certain. They gave Cradlebaugh 29 majority, and four whig townships give Houston 191 majority. Seven townships to hear from—five whig and two democratic. The vote has not been as large as usual. The probability is that we are beaten by a small majority.

In case, yours, P. S. Two more whig townships just in—Muhlenberg, 60, Deer Creek, 41.

Fairfield County.

LANCASTER, Oct. 13, 1847.

Dear Col.—All our ticket is elected by a handsome majority in this county—no further news. Yours, Delaware and Marion.

Delaware and Marion.

Dear Col.—I have just time to write a few lines before the mail closes. I have not heard of all the returns of this county, but there is a strong probability that McWhight is elected. It is reported here that Marion gave him 240 majority, and the whigs, I am informed, give in beat. But he may not be elected. Yours, &c.

Pennsylvania.

First Gen. Election.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13—11 1/2 A. M.

Editor Ohio Statesman:

Allegheny county whig ticket elected—1,800 maj. Whigs ahead so far as heard from. Cold heavy rain all day. Result in the State probably democratic.

LATER—GOOD NEWS FROM OLD PENN.!

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13—11 1/2 A. M.

Philadelphia city, 2500 majority for Irvin. Beaver county, 250, reported. Shunk probably elected.

Coming out from the foul party.

The following letter was sent to the editor of the Bedford Gazette, a few days ago, for publication:—

The Gazette says: "Mr. Karns is a gentleman of great respectability, and has hitherto occupied a prominent position in the Federal Mexican party. We hail his entrance into the Republican party with great pleasure. Who comes next! Listen to the sound and logical reasons adduced for this decided step."

GEN. BOWMAN—I have always voted the whig ticket; but I cannot at present go with that party,—I cannot go against my own country—the land that gave me birth! I am a friend of the existing war; and cannot see, on due reflection, that it could have been honorably avoided.—and as the democratic party appear to be the exclusive friends of the war, I enroll my name under their banner.

DANIEL KARNS,

formerly a citizen of Monroe Co., but at present of South Woodbury tp., Bedford county.

STAND FROM UNDER.—The Cincinnati Press gives the following earthquake of a thunder storm. It is supposed that the editor has been nothing since, so crooked has the passage become. He will probably live on chain lightning hereafter.

Excess.—The thunder storm on Tuesday morning was a refreshing one. We have hardly heard louder thunder this season. The rain washed the streets completely. The reduplicative, recuperation of the odoriferous skies, permeated by the electric diaphanous vaporization of oxygenated hydrogen exuded from the sphagnum mound surfaces, by the divisive motive power of the calorific waves of lucifer matter, descended upon our savannah like a myriad of architectural, baked aluminous earthen parallelepipeds.

"Armed in the paucity of truth, Tom Corwin is invincible and invulnerable."—Journal.

"The (democratic) supposed we could not read so great a lie! They are mistaken. WE SWALLOWED IT!!—Corwin's Speech at Carthage."

Treason.

"Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."—Const. U. S.

"When war is declared, all those who perform any act, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are traitors."—Chief Justice Marshall, 4th Cranch, p. 75.

Mr. Editor.—There was a body of men in Mexico, traitors to the Government of the United States, headed by the notorious Captain Riley, who were committing overt acts of treason, and who have since been taken and hung. Do the speeches and acts of a certain United States Senator in Congress, about that time show that he was leagued with them, particularly after voting to sustain the war, and then reversing his position and declaring the war unjustly and unnecessary? Did the said Senator perform any part, "however minute," in the treason carried on by his co-leaguers in Mexico, when he sought by his act and vote in Congress to deprive the American troops of arms, ammunition and sustenance? If, Mr. Editor, these inquiries can be answered in the affirmative, why should not the said Senator (the embodiment of modern whiggery,) be brought before the tribunals of the country, and made to suffer equally with his co-leaguers who have paid the penalty of treason in Mexico! JUSTICE.

THE TARIFF.

DEAR SIR.—Agreeably to your request, made to me when you were in this city a few days since, I proceed to give you some facts illustrative of the operation of the tariff of 1846. You are aware that but very partial and imperfect returns have been received of the trade and commerce of the Union, since the last report of the Register of the Treasury has been published, and since the close of the last commercial year, which is considered by merchants to end the last day of August of each year. But such returns as have been received afford the most gratifying results.

I will endeavor to give you a view of the commercial operations of the last year, particularly with reference to their connection with the agricultural interests of the country; although I must premise, in the outset, that neither by time nor the general returns which I have been so fortunate as to obtain, will permit me to go much into detail.

I will first give you, in contrast, the returns of the export trade for the Port of New York, (those of the whole Union for 1847 not having been received) for the first eight months of the years 1845, 1846, and 1847. They are as follows:

	1845.	1846.	1847.
January,	\$1,407,055	\$2,100,844	\$3,115,805
February,	1,820,335	1,845,845	3,461,049
March,	2,317,202	1,651,817	3,905,069
April,	2,459,053	2,309,181	3,860,116
May,	2,770,080	2,238,508	3,901,181
June,	3,131,745	4,062,249	7,129,950
July,	2,113,548	3,138,832	6,849,071
August,	2,356,262	2,621,438	4,079,108
Total,	\$18,457,144	\$30,463,314	\$37,157,509

Excess of exports the first eight months of 1847 over exports of said period in 1846, \$16,704,255; Excess of exports for same period over exports in 1845, \$18,730,455!!!

The tariff of 1846 went into operation December 1, 1846, consequently the exports from New York for the period above mentioned of the present year, were under the existing tariff. The exports for the years 1845 and 1846, were under the tariff of 1842.

The whole amount of the exports from the Port of New York—

In 1843	was	\$20,558,416
" 1844 "	"	25,536,739
" 1845 "	"	29,112,664
" 1846 "	"	34,938,542

Thus the exports from the Port of New York during the first eight months of 1847, exceeded by millions the whole amount of the exports for the years 1843, 1844, 1845 and 1846! And all this has been done during a period in which there was to be, according to the prophets of Federalism, unexampled ruin and distress brought upon the suffering country by the tariff of 1846! But I have not yet done. I come now to the exportation of breadstuffs.

It appears from the returns of the commercial year ending August 31st, 1847, that the following quantities of flour, wheat, and other grains, were, during that year exported from the United States, viz:—

	1846.	1847.
Flour, bbls,	3,150,089	2,899,476
Corn, mals, do	847,280	293,720
Wheat, bushels	4,015,134	1,613,795
Indian corn, do	17,226,744	1,826,068
Rye, do	82,264	
Oats, do	436,851	\$1,000,000
Barley, do	229,613	

["The quantity of rye, oats and barley exported in 1846, not being given in the tables of commerce, I have estimated the aggregate at one million of bushels, which probably exceeds the amount."]

Reducing the flour to bushels of wheat, allowing five to the barrel, and the corn meal, allowing three to the barrel, and the aggregate number of bushels exported during the year, ending August 31st, 1847, is 43,573,918.

Number of bushels exported in 1846, during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 16,899,303.

Excess of bushels of grain exported in 1847, over exports of 1846, is 26,674,615.

The value of the whole quantity of breadstuffs and grain exported during the year ending September 1, 1847, estimated at \$1 20 per bushel, a fair average, is \$52,238,701.

Value of exports for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1846, as reported by the Register of the Treasury, in the commercial returns of that year, is 16,258,749.

Excess in the value of the exports of 1847, over the value of the exports of 1846, \$36,029,952.

Thus it appears that the quantity of wheat, corn, and other kinds of grain, the PRODUCTS OF THE FARMER, exported in 1847, exceeds the quantity of the same kinds of grain exported in 1846, by nearly TWENTY-SEVEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS! And the value of the same exports in 1847, exceeds the value of those of 1846, by the sum of THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!!! What kind of RUIN is this, which more than doubles our exports of grain in one year, and adds THIRTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS more to our national wealth and capital, from the sale of the same kind of products of the farmer! With such facts staring them in the face, do the VANDALS of this country desire to return back to the PROHIBITORY TARIFF OF 1842! But this is not all.

The tariff of 1846 has produced the same salutary effects upon the revenue of the nation. It appears from a statement of the Register of the Treasury, recently published, that the amount of revenue collected from customs, from Dec. 1st, 1846, to Aug. 31st, 1847, the period since the tariff of 1846 went into operation, is \$22,961,333.

Revenue collected during the same months in 1845 and 1846, under the tariff of 1842, is 19,795,314.

Excess, \$3,166,0